

RECORDS ^{OF} THE PAST

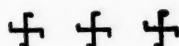
VOL. XII



PART III

BI-MONTHLY

MAY-JUNE, 1913



A PREHISTORIC "CANNIBAL" HOUSE IN NEBRASKA

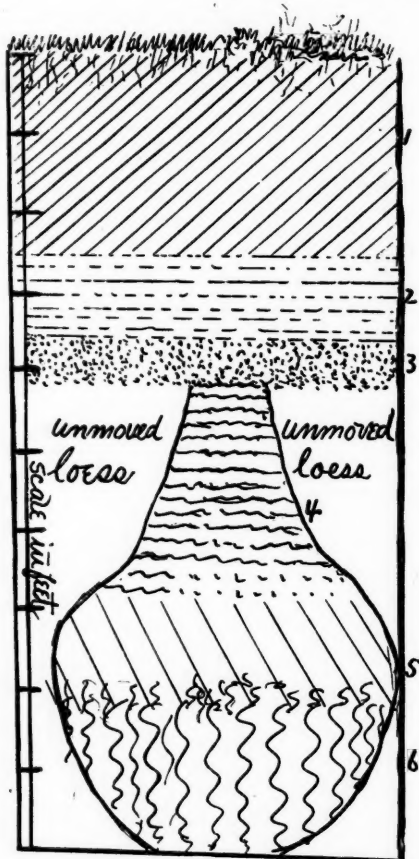
IN AN address welcoming delegates of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association to Omaha May 8 this year, Colonel John Lee Webster, president of the Nebraska Historical Society, made the first public announcement that the so-called "buffalo-wallow" type of aboriginal house ruin in Sarpy, Douglas and Washington Counties, Nebraska, is in reality rectangular and that their circular or ovoid appearance is entirely due to weathering.

Under title of *Discoveries Indicating An Unexploited Culture in Eastern Nebraska*, in RECORDS OF THE PAST, September-October, 1911, I presented a short description of the contents of the Nebraska house ruins and featured some of the more unique material they contain. When that paper was written it had not been positively determined that the ruins were rectangular and the credit of establishing that fact belongs to Mr. F. H. Sterns, a member of the Peabody Museum Staff, Harvard University, who made that and other important archaeological discoveries during his season's work in 1912 in this vicinity.

Devoting his entire attention to exploration Mr. Sterns was able to perform an amount of excavation which, so far as I have learned, is unprecedented in extent by one man. Selecting two ruins of a surface diameter of approximately 45 ft. each, he removed all of the earth down to below the house floor and, when caches were encountered, to several feet deeper. In other words, he carried entirely across the ruin a ditch greater in length than the diameter of the ruin. His field notes, maps, reports, measurements,

photographs, drawings, etc., are more accurate and detailed than any which have heretofore come under my notice. From time to time, when opportunity offered, I visited Mr. Sterns' work and was much pleased with his method.

After Mr. Sterns' discovery that the ruins had earth walls 4 ft. high or deep, and that the houses were rectangular, confirmation of these facts

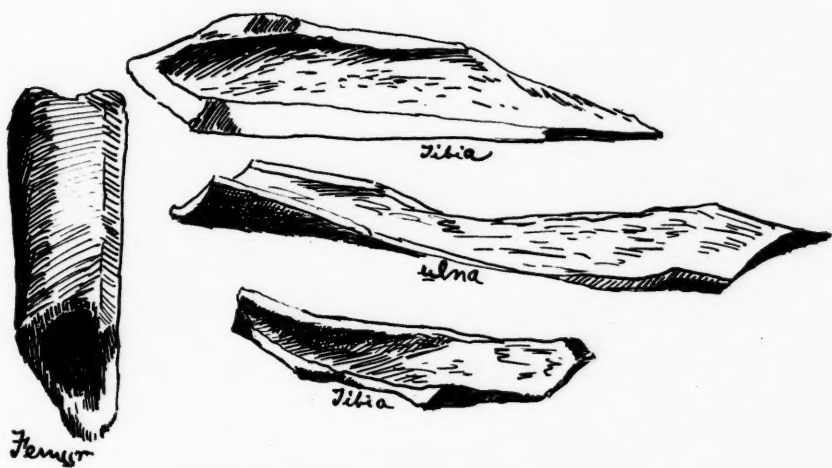


SECTIONAL VIEW CACHE NO. 3, "CANNIBAL HOUSE"

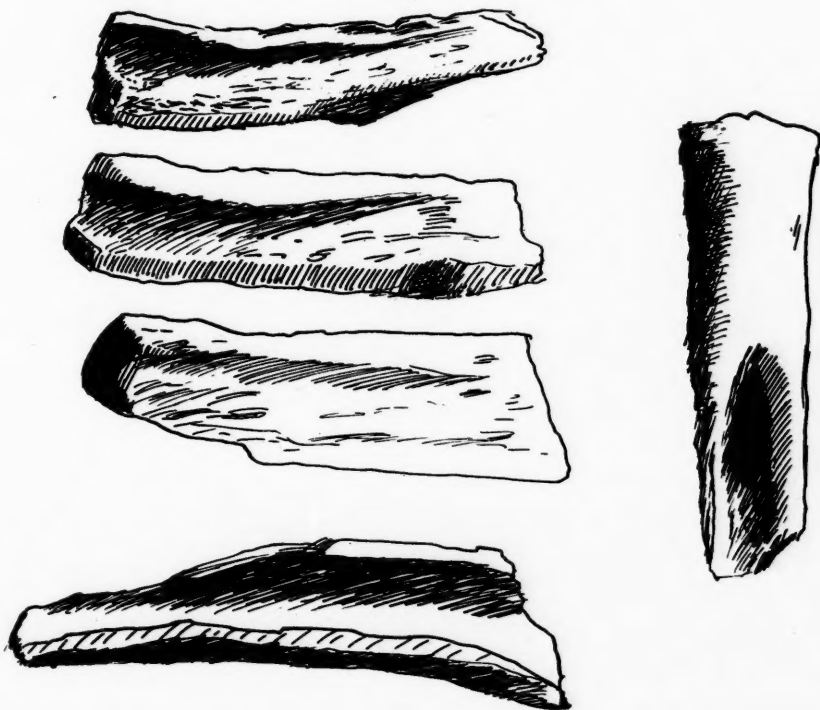
1, Accreted soil; 2, roof material; 3, house floor; 4, cache filling (mostly clay); 5, fractured skull and other bones and wood ashes; 6, wood ashes, bone and stone implements.

was made by me while working over 3 old ruins. In one of these, 2 caches let into the side walls horizontally at a level with the house floor and the house corners were observed. Such is the character of the walls that their line is easily distinguished, in most cases it having been hardened by fire action.

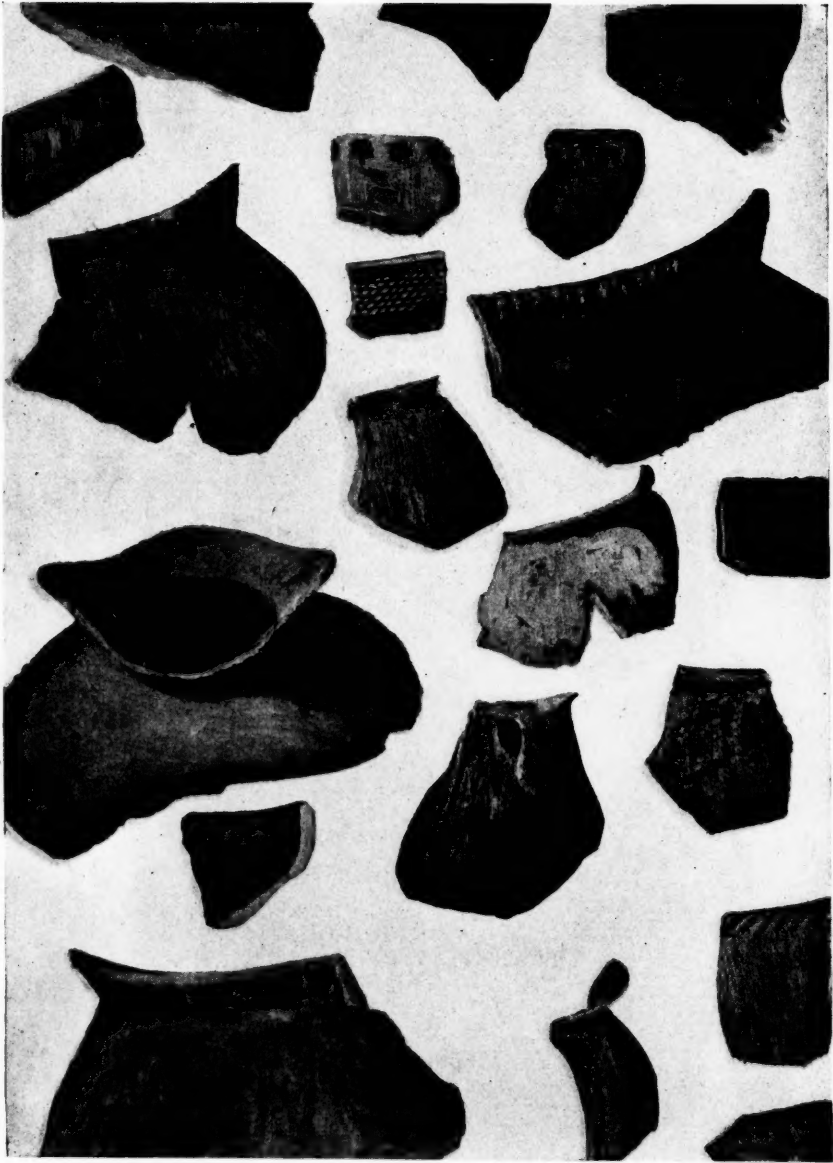
Mr. Sterns is conducting further research in this vicinity this year and probably the year following, it being Professor Putnam's idea that thorough



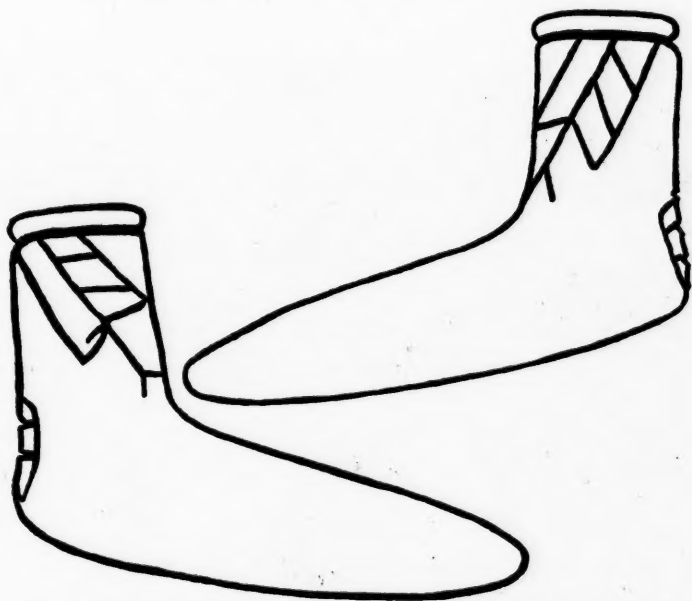
FRACTURED HUMAN BONES FROM CACHE NO. 3



FRACTURED MAMMAL BONES FROM CACHE IN NEARBY RUIN



POTSHERDS FROM HOUSE RUINS

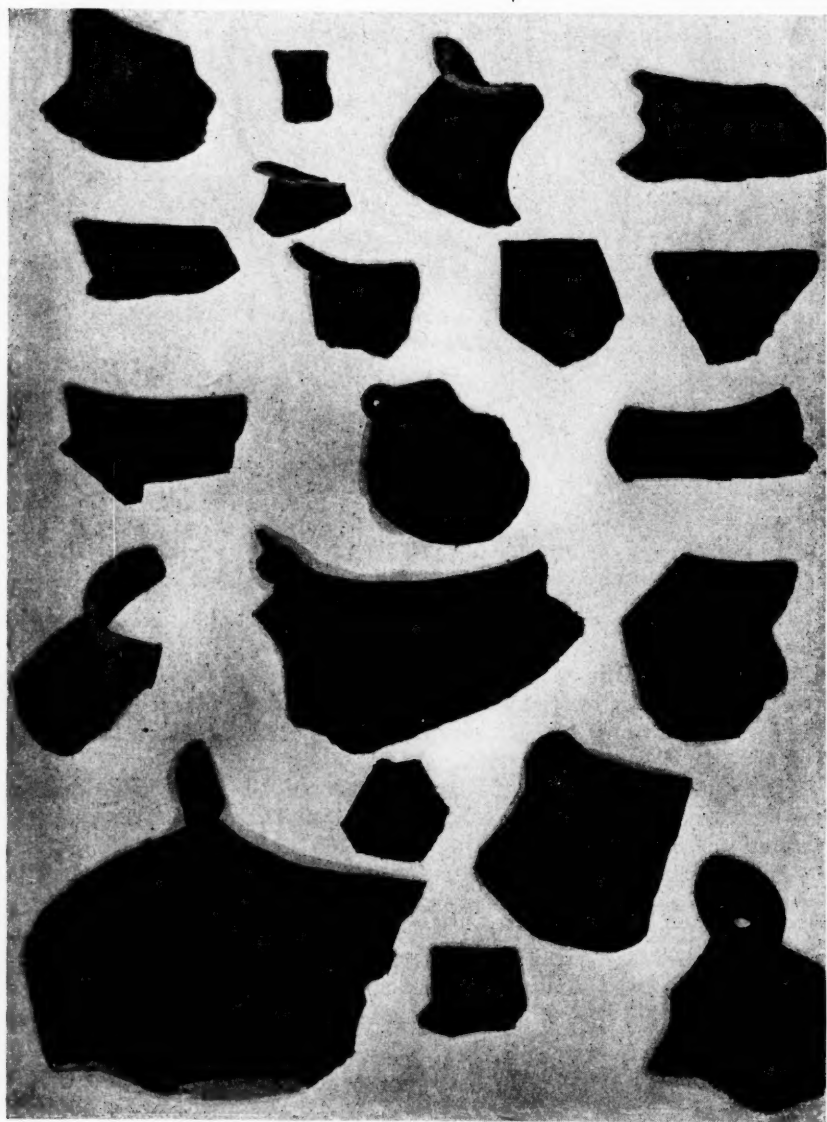


SKETCH OF CANNIBAL HOUSE PIPE. ACTUAL SIZE. SHOWING CONVENTIONAL DESIGN OF SOARING BIRD

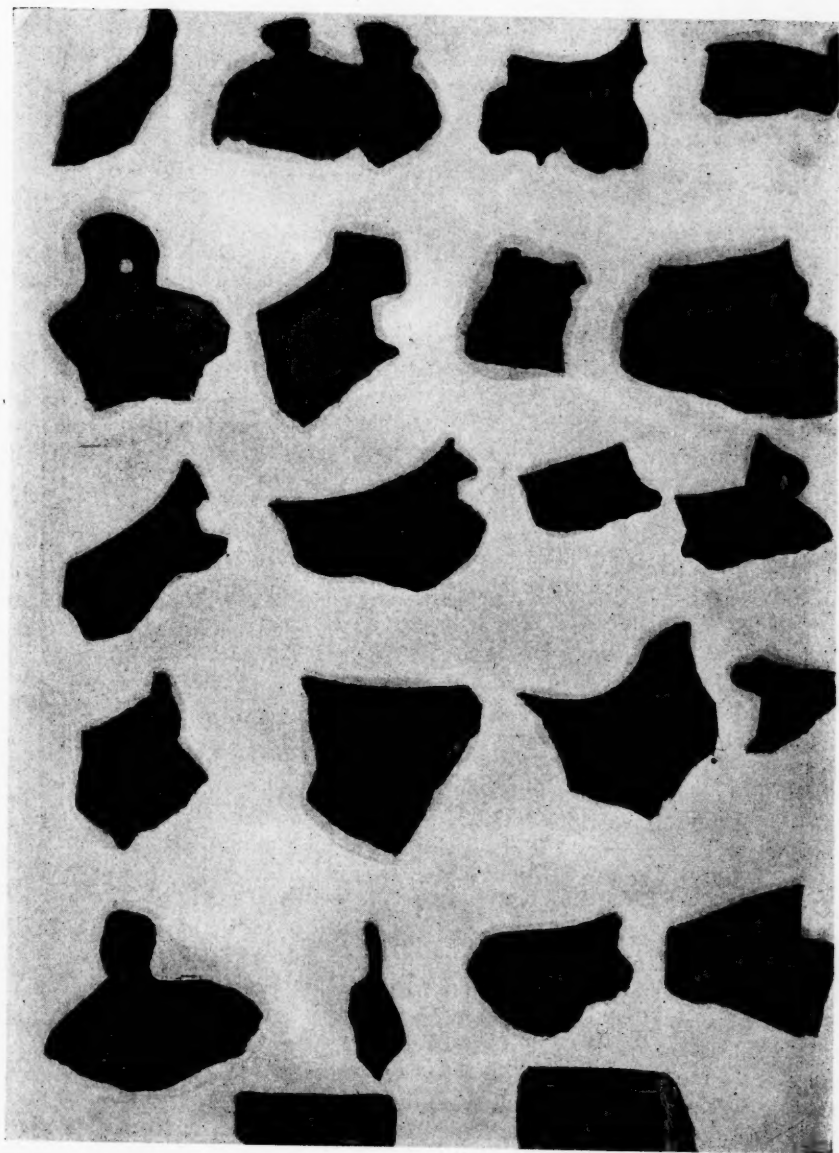
exploration be continued in Nebraska before the plow accomplishes its work of destroying aboriginal earthworks. A complete report of Mr. Sterns' work will probably not be issued until full exploration has been made of all the ancient ruins and tumuli.

Determination of rectangular houses compels the conclusion of gable roofs instead of the dome-shaped earth lodges erected by all the sedentary Missouri and Platte River tribes.

A new feature was introduced into my field of labor in Nebraska by the discovery a year ago of a veritable charnel house in Sarpy County, showing strong evidences of cannibalism. In June, 1912, I explored a small ruin and on its floor were charred human bones many of which had been mashed, and near a large flat boulder, southwest of the fireplace in the center of the ruin, were many bone fragments. Beside the rock was an unshaped hammer stone which bore evidence of much use. My conclusions were that the bones had been broken for their marrow. Quite a number of fine bone and stone implements were secured from the ruin and the quality of the pottery was excellent, not differing from pottery found in neighboring ruins. A clay pipe embellished with two engravings of primitive man's conception of a soaring bird, looking not at all unlike the "glider" first built by the Wright brothers, indicated that the primitive artist and the highly developed Wrights had conceived their idea of a soaring bird from the same model, although hundreds of years separated in time.



POTSHERDS FROM HOUSE RUINS



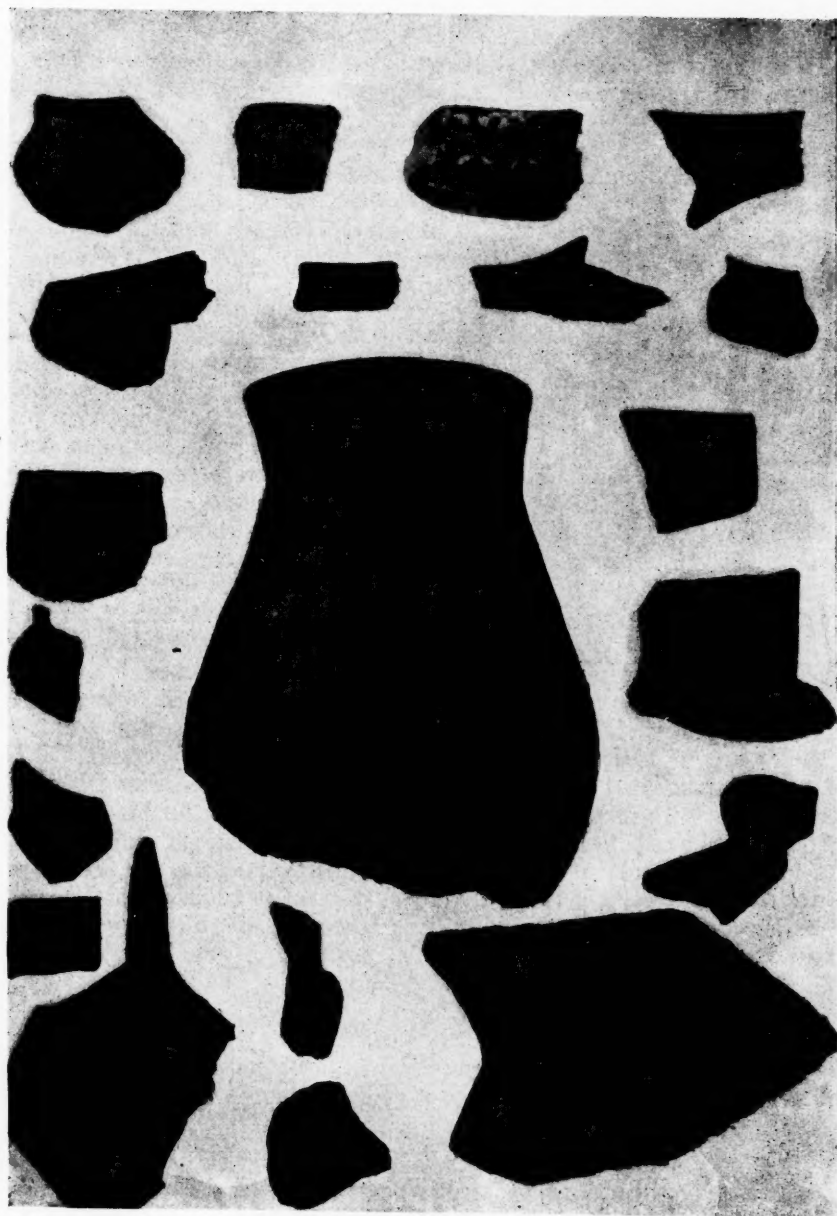
POTSHERDS FROM HOUSE RUINS

Three deep caches were located beneath the house floor all of them containing human bones together with objects of domestic use, all evidently having been deposited and carefully covered with preserving wood ashes. One cache in particular was filled with human bones and the "plant" seemed to indicate they had been deposited when covered with flesh. Seventeen frontal bones indicated that number of persons had been victims of cannibals. Most of the skulls were of women and children. Nearly all the bones in caches and on the floor were more or less burned and blackened by fire and reposing within a fractured pot were several rib pieces which had attained the color of bones after boiling.

Assisting in the work of exploration of the "cannibal" house at times were Mr. Roland B. Watson and Mr. F. H. Sterns, the latter acting as photographer, making plates of material in place, and when the camera could not be used I made pencil sketches. The whole work was conducted with extreme care and the impression of all the excavators was that the evidences of cannibalism were exceptionally strong. All the material from this ruin with the exception of a soapstone pipe, the clay pipe heretofore described and one scapula implement is now in the Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

In nearly all of the 32 house ruins I have examined I have found pieces of human skulls and other human bones, but never indicating that cannibalism was practiced.

When the Mississippi Valley Historical Association had completed its annual meeting in Omaha this year (1913), accompanied by Dr. Orin G. Libby of the University of North Dakota, who is secretary of the North Dakota Historical Society, and who has done a large amount of work in the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arakara Indian villages on the Missouri River in that state and who has also been studying the ethnology of the remnants of those tribes near Elbowoods, N. D., for many years, I visited the scene of my archaeological labors in Sarpy county. Dr. Libby was greatly interested with the type of ruin found there and at first view he was inclined to consider them similar to Hidatsa ruins in North Dakota, but after careful examination he became convinced they were not like ruins in any of the ancient villages he had seen. The Sarpy county ruins are in no wise in village formation, a fact which puzzled Dr. Libby not a little, but he stated that any one of the larger Sarpy County ruins could easily have housed 200 souls, basing his statement on his knowledge of the population of the North Dakota aboriginal villages. The Hidatsa ruins, according to Dr. Libby, are probably as deep as some of the Nebraska type, but were not of similar shape and were certainly ovoid and not rectangular. Then, too, after careful examination of pottery taken from the Nebraska ruins, Dr. Libby stated emphatically that it in no wise resembled pottery from any North Dakota village site, nor had he seen similar decorations or contours in his state. In all we examined 40 ruins during our trip. The great size and present depth of the Sarpy County ruins was a cause of astonishment to the North Dakota scientist.

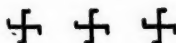


POTSHERDS FROM HOUSE RUINS

On looking over my collections Dr. Libby found several objects which he stated could be duplicated in the deserted villages of North Dakota, notably the comb made from antler and one large bone fishhook but most of the other objects were unlike artifacts from North State abandoned villages.

Archæologist in the field,
State Museum, University of Nebraska.

ROBERT F. GILDER.



AMERICAN PREHISTORY—THE HUT FOUNDATIONS OF COLCHA IN BOLIVIA¹

MY GEOLOGICAL investigations upon the tertiary level of the Bolivian High Plateau in the freshwater limestones of the grand pampa of Sel around Uyuni have brought me in contact, near Colcha in the province Nord de Lipez at 12,100 ft. above sea level, with hut foundations occupied formerly by the predecessors of the present Quechuas. These hut foundations furnished me with an extremely interesting entire suite of the stone age. Let us mention hammers of whitish flint, slightly hollow, arrows with peduncles of blackish quartz and obsidian, amulets of pitchstone colored by carbonates of copper, besides some spades (*palas*) in metamorphic eruptive rock, a kind of hard schist, homologous with those which, in iron, are used at present in low culture. It is necessary to mention some debris of pottery, much ornamented and of good composition, more worn than the much more ancient painted vases *engobés* of Tiahuanaco.

As the question of primitive man in South America is in order since the recent publication of Mr. Ales Hrdlicka in the works of the Smithsonian Institution,² I avail myself of this occasion to give a general indication of the observations which I have personally made in Bolivia, concerning the prehistoric American. It is reasonable to suppose that the places of greatest elevation of the Bolivian high altitudes ought to contain the most remote stone industry of South America. In 1903 I discovered, between San Pablo and San Vicente de Lipez, above Cerro Relave or Relaves at 14,432 ft. elevation a large workshop of black and green quartzite points, in a spot far distant from all the habitations of the Quechuas Indians. This discovery has for me a great importance, for the borers and especially the scrapers bear a strong resemblance to our European neoliths. The scrapers are thick and heavy and their shaping is rather rude.

I consider the industry of Cerro Relave as the most ancient of Bolivia and perhaps of South America. At Huancane, above Cerro Huanco, between San Vicente and San Pablo at 14,268 ft. elevation, there also exists a very old stone industry; but in place of quartzite chippings as at Relaves, these

¹ Translated for RECORDS OF THE PAST from *L'Homme préhistorique* vol. xi, no. 2, February, 1913, by Helen M. Wright.

² *Early man in South America*; by Ales Hrdlicka, in collaboration with MM. W. H. Holmes, Bailey Willis, etc. Bureau of American Ethnology, no. 52, Washington, 1912.

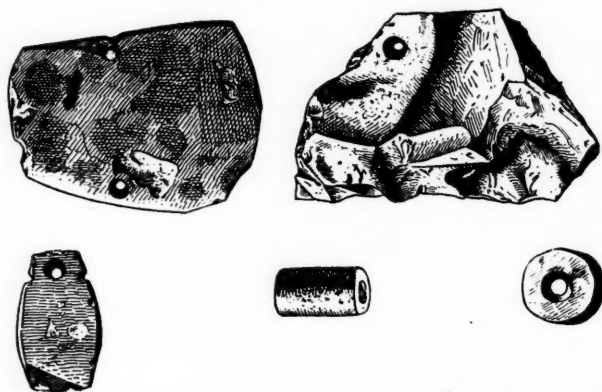
are jasperoid flint, taken originally from a trachytic rock. I shall guard against establishing any synchronism between the prehistoric period of America and Europe. The industries with neolithic facies of Huanco and Relaves seem to me to be contemporaneous with our palæolithic period. With regard to the American neolithic epoch properly so-called, it has lasted much longer than ours, since it still continues upon some parts of the high plateau and in the region of the Grand Chaco. It seems to me that when one wishes to study the prehistoric in America, it is convenient to abandon European classification and to make an American classification.³

As an example, for whatever concerns Bolivia and Chili, I have adopted, tentatively, the following arrangement:

| PERIODS | INDUSTRIES | LOCALITIES |
|--|---|--|
| South American palæolithic with neolithic facies, of rather rude points. | Quartzite and jasper points (borers, scrapers); no amulets; no pottery; no burials. | Cerro Relaves. Cerro Huanco. (Quechuan territories.) |
| Fine period of South American neolithic. | Large sandstone and trachytic stones, constituting the monuments of Tiahuanaco, cut and polished by means of quartzite. Finished pottery <i>engobées</i> and painted. Use of <i>propulseurs</i> . Use of native metals (gold and copper principally); no bronze. Burials or <i>chullpas</i> . Writing on stone. | Tiahuanaco. (Aymaran territory.) |
| Decadence of South American neolithic. | Arrow points with and without peduncles, in chalcedony flint, in quartzite and obsidian; spades of schist (<i>palas</i>); coarse pottery. Burials or <i>chullpas</i> . Use of red and yellow ochre for tattooing. Amulets of turquoise. (Probable use of bronze). Writing on skins. | Colcha. Cobrizos. (Quechuan territory.) |
| Pre-Columbian Neolithic, relatively recent. | Arrows in chalcedony flint, wooden articles <i>de pêche</i> . Flint points recalling the Acheulean forms. Large hammers of flint with double wooden handle for extracting atacamite. Mat-work; spades (<i>palas</i>). Burials or <i>chullpas</i> in the raised beaches of the Pacific slope. | Chili. Chuquicamata. Antofagasta. (Territory of the Atacamenos.) |

The excavations which I have carried on at Colcha in the hut foundations, gave me among others, 400 or 500 arrow points, mostly of quartzite, amulets and numerous beads in red calcareous silicates, colored by carbonates of copper. Amulets are represented by pendants, sometimes well polished with 1 or 2 holes for suspension, sometimes coarse fragments of colored pitchstone, the roughness of which was rubbed off by a very superficial polishing. Some beads of marine shells complete the series of trinkets (Fig. 1). It is important to observe that the holes for suspension of the amulets were made by double conical scouping out, in the manner of prehistoric perforations in general. At Colcha, many of the amulets are not finished; which proves that they were made on the spot. The principal material came from other widely separated regions.

³G. Courty *La question du Préhistorique américain*. Bull. Soc. Anthropol. de Paris, 21 April, 1910.



AMULET AND BEADS FROM THE HUT FOUNDATIONS OF COLCHA

Drawing by A. de Montillet

Close by the pond Utul, I recovered, in the relatively recent alluvial deposits, some debris of red and yellow ochre for which the Quechuas of today search in order to paint their huts. These ochres originally served for tattooing, for at Cobrizos, I encountered in a burial contemporary with the hut foundations of Colcha, a little round terra cotta vase, with narrow neck, which contained red ochre. The sites of the hut foundations of Colcha are indicated by quadrilaterals in uncemented stones adjoining each other. They are composed of a base like a chess-board, still standing upright, thanks to the scarcity of rain in this region. The present Quechuas make pottery, coarser and more solid than that of their ancestors; they do not use ochre any more for tattooing; nor do they adorn themselves any longer with amulets; neither do they use arrow points. There is still the iron spade, identical with the *pala* of schist, which actually serves for planting potatoes. I shall not omit mentioning that the use of cocoa goes back to the night of time among the Indians of Central America.

The Quechuas of the hut foundations of Colcha interred their dead with the limbs flexed, either on the sides of the hills or *cerros*,⁴ or in the rocky cavities laid out toward Chilala. I have myself taken out from a grotto the corpse of a mummified Quechuan, who had under him a spade of schist, *pala*, fastened to a wooden handle, about 1 ft., 3 in. long.

A disk amulet, round, in bronze, found in a burial or *chullpa* in the neighborhood of Cobrizos, gives us a glimpse of the use of bronze at a period very long before the arrival of Christopher Columbus in the New World.

As for the writing of the American Indians, the hieroglyphics of Tiahuanaco represent a very ancient stage of stone writing, of which the manuscripts are only the reminiscence, with great modifications.

In short, Relaves, Colcha, Cobrizos, Tihuanaco furnish us with precise indications of the advance of human evolution in South America.

The arrow points in quartzite of Bolivia and of Chili, as those in chalcodony of Upper Peru, actually known under the Spanish name of *crucitas*,

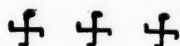
⁴ The burials or *chullpas* of Colcha and of Cobrizos are recognized by some collections of circles of uncemented stones, such as form the entrance to a well. These circles of stone are nothing more than the base of a kind of little cairn, representing the entire burial.

represent, in the South American civilization, an epoch posterior to that of the large monuments of Tiahuanaco, during which people used *propulseurs* only, as in the decorations of the most ancient polychrome pottery.

In this very short account of American prehistory, I have related some indicative views, based upon my researches upon the ground. I shall have great satisfaction if these observations can, in the near future be partially confirmed.

G. COURT.

Paris, France.



THE PHILISTINES AND ANCIENT CRETE—CAPHTOR, KEFTIU, CRETE

THE mention of the Philistines and their connections in the Bible is indeed most interesting; but it should be the more so to us now since we know something more about these people from an entirely new source. The recent excavations in the island of Crete have revealed to us much that is of interest. They have increased our knowledge of ancient history, I might say of pre-history, that is, history before the authentic history of the written records. In 1900 Dr. Evans began his excavations at Knossos in the northern part of the island, and since that time he and others have carried the work steadily forward. The palace of many passages and rooms, adorned with many striking frescoes, the original of the fabled labyrinth, was here at Knossos. Phæstos, too, and Gournia and Palækastros have added their share to our knowledge of the civilization of the age of bronze in ancient Crete some 2000 years or more before the time of Christ. The end came about 1400 B. C. or a little later; the great past of Crete was then blotted out and the dark ages settled over the country.

In Genesis x: 14: we read: "Pathrusim and Casluhim (whence went forth the Philistines) and Caphtorim." Now these Pathrusim and Casluhim were tribes of Egyptian descent who lived in the northern part of Egypt and extended thence to the southern borders of Palestine. From other passages in the Bible we have good reason to believe that the relative clause "whence went forth the Philistines" should come after the word Caphtorim, and has for some reason become misplaced, a thing which so often occurs in manuscripts. These other passages derive the Philistines from the Caphtorim quite clearly. It is my purpose to quote them fully.

Amos ix: 7: "Have not I brought up Israel out of the land of Egypt, and the Philistines from Caphtor and the Syrians from Kir?"

Jeremiah xlvii: 4: "For the Lord will spoil the Philistines, the remnant of the isle¹ of Caphtor."

These two passages show very clearly that the Hebrews believed that the Philistines came originally from Caphtor, which is with reasonable certainty identified with Crete. In a passage in Deuteronomy we find further

¹ A. V. country.

confirmation of the fact that the Philistines came to their country from outside and subjected the tribes that were already there.

Deuteronomy ii: 23: "And the Avvim which dwelt in villages² as far as Gaza, the Caphtorim, which came forth out of Caphtor, destroyed them, and dwelt in their stead."

In the following passages the Philistines are mentioned in close connection with the Cretans, for these are meant by the Cherethites; one people is identified with the other; indeed the Septuagint reads Cretans for Cherethites in these passages.

Ezekiel xxv: 16: "Because the Philistines have dealt by revenge, . . . (16) therefore thus saith the Lord God, Behold I will stretch out my hand upon the Philistines, and I will cut off the Cherethites, and destroy the remnant of the seacoast."

Zephaniah ii: 4-6: "For Gaza shall be forsaken, and Ashkelon a desolation: they shall drive out Ashdod at the noonday, and Ekron shall be rooted up. Woe unto the inhabitants of the seacoast, the nation of the Cherethites! The word of the Lord is against you, O Canaan, the land of the Philistines; I will destroy thee, that there shall be no inhabitant."

Again in I Samuel xxx, 14 and 16 we find the Philistines and the Cherethites clearly identified. The Pelethites mentioned in II Samuel viii: 18 with the Cherethites as forming the bodyguard of David are without doubt one part of the Philistines.

Our evidence is quite enough to convince us that the relative clause in Genesis x: 14 "whence went forth the Philistines" should come after the word Caphtorim, so that the whole will read thus: "Pathrusim, and Casluhim, and Caphtorim (whence went forth the Philistines)."

The only reasonable explanation of this verse with the relative clause after the word Casluhim is that the Philistines were originally an Egyptian people living on the stretch of coast from northeastern Egypt to the southern border of Palestine, and that these people later received an addition from Crete; this combined people then robbed the Avvim of their country and settled themselves comfortably in Palestine, until the Israelites in their turn robbed them. But this, in the light of our later knowledge, seems in accordance with neither probability nor fact.

An interesting statement found in Tacitus (*History* V, 2) is that the Jews came from Crete; his error is that he identified the Jews with the ancient inhabitants of Palestine, who were the Philistines. The ancients rarely distinguished the Jews from the other peoples of Palestine, the region in which they lived.

We call the people of Crete of the II and III millenium before Christ, the Crete whose civilization has so recently been revealed by the spade, the Minoans; and we apply the adjective Minoan to both age and civilization. The name is derived from Minos, the name of an ancient Cretan king or line of kings. In ancient times many of the Minoan towns and trading settlements bore the name of Minoa; we find the name as far west as Sicily. The town of Gaza is connected with this Cretan civilization by

² A. V. which dwelt in Hazerim, even unto Azzah.



A KEFTIU BRINGING GIFTS TO THE COURT OF THOTHMES III; ABOUT 1550
B.C. WALL PAINTING IN THE TOMB OF REKHMARA AT THEBES

its other name of Minoa. In the region of Canaan where the Philistines lived specimens of late Cretan pottery have been discovered, and other specimens which were certainly local but show the influence of the Minoan work. Phalasarna was the name of a port on the northwest coast of Crete; this name seems to be connected with that of the Philistines.

In the later days of the power of Crete the evidences of communication with Egypt are stronger than ever before. In the Egyptian records appear over and over again the Keftiu, and in the paintings we see these people with the same dress, carriage, and characteristics, and the same products of art and commerce. The old interpretation was that these Keftiu were the Phœnicians, who formerly held all the credit for the early trade of the Mediterranean; but the faces are by no means Semitic. The name

means the people "from the back of *the Very Green*," the Egyptian name for the Mediterranean; this must mean the farthest distant people with whom the Egyptians had any dealings. The name well fits the Cretans. The pictures of the Minoans of Crete by their likeness to these Keftiu show us that these Keftiu were the people of Crete, and the paintings in Egypt represent the Cretan sailors and envoys. In Egyptian paintings the west is represented by the men of Keftiu, and Crete was regarded as towards the west; while the north is represented by the Semites, the south by Negroes, and the east by the men of Punt, that is Somaliland. In later Egyptian records we find that the name of Keftiu has disappeared, and in its place occur the names of many hostile peoples of the sea; these are probably remnants of the Minoan empire and some of the people who destroyed this empire. Toward the end of the XIII century we find the name of the Aqayuasha, who were probably the Achæans. These are the people who were the rulers on the mainland of Greece at the period of which Homer sings; they had conquered the former inhabitants and ruled as overlords. These are the people who forced some of the original inhabitants of the mainland out of their country, who came to Crete and caused the island trouble when they were not kindly received. Later the Achæans followed in their tracks, doubtless forced on from behind by still other waves of invasion; for this is very near the time of the Dorian invasion of Greece. Still later, about 1200, when a great invasion of Egypt was planned in the time of Rameses III, we find among the names the Danauna, clearly the Danaoi, who were the people forming the mass of the Greeks who fought at Troy, as we know from the Iliad. Among these names we find others which are certainly names of people from Crete. But the most remarkable in this group is the Pulosathu. These are the same as the Pelethites, and are to be identified with the Philistines. The Hebrew tradition was, as we have shown, that the Philistines came from Caphtor, and this must be the Egyptian Keftiu. These Philistines, then are the last remnant of the Minoan sea-power of Crete. Forced out of Crete by the invasions from the north, when the Cretan power was broken up, they tried to get a foothold in Egypt with these other invaders of that country; the whole expedition failed; Rameses defeated them; and after this the Philistines established themselves in the coast plains of Palestine, brought under their control the people of Canaan who were there before them and established a strong power. The Children of Israel were then called upon to contend with the last remnants of the famous old Cretan civilization. And David's bodyguards, the Cherethites and Pelethites, were the Cretans and Philistines.

ROBERT C. HORN.

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COCK FROM ONE OF THE PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA

RECENTLY DISCOVERED PAINTED ROCK-CUT TOMB AT BEIT JIBRIN

READERS of RECORDS OF THE PAST will recall that in October, 1905 we published an illustrated article on the *Painted Tombs of Marissa* by Dr. John P. Peters. We are just in receipt of a letter from Prof. Camden M. Cobern of Allegheny College who has been spending some time in Egypt and Palestine stating that it has been his good fortune to discover another one of these most interesting painted tombs. He writes as follows:

DEAR MR. WRIGHT: I have just examined (April 18, 1913) a new rock-cut painted tomb recently discovered at Beit Jibrin by a native. It is smaller than those reported by Dr. Peters in *Painted Tombs of Marissa* but the art is very similar though the work is not quite as good. If the other tombs had not been dated as pre-Christian by their inscriptions, I would have certainly thought this to be Christian for the central decoration is a cross surrounded by a wreath (which is tied at the bottom by a ribbon) and bunches of grapes; the cross however was sometimes used previous to our era as a mere decoration and grapes also were often used with

or without religious signification. Two cocks resembling in size, color and style of art those found in the other painted tombs, were in prominent positions and 4 birds resembling the so-called "ibis" (which in the other tomb was on the crocodile) and 2 animals or fish too dim to be identified and some flowers completed the ornamentation. The tomb contains places for 2 adult bodies and 2 smaller cuttings which may have been for child bodies. The man who found it claims to have found 4 skeletons and considerable glass and jewelry in the tomb.

CAMDEN M. COBERN.



CAYUGA AND SENECA AS PROPRIETARIES IN THE ANNALS OF NEW YORK¹

THREE hundred years after the discovery of Manhattan Island by Hendrik Hudson, there are still Indian land owners in New York state. White settlers have crowded in on every side of Indian reservations, yet in western New York stands Salamanca—a town built on part of the land still held by Seneca Indians, in regard to which there has been controversy for over a century. An innumerable band of white conquerors closed in on each Indian village, till all were threatened with such extinction as that by which the Connecticut Pequots were overwhelmed.

Crumbling tree-rooted hillocks mark the last fortress on Cayuga Lake, and the Cayuga nation is remembered by names given natural objects or towns. The claim for annuity made by Cayuga dwelling among the "Seven Nations in Canada" is almost their only appearance in the history of today; while, as a tribe, the New York Cayuga are utterly broken and scattered through the Seneca reservations at Cattaraugus, Allegany and Tonawanda, with a few residing among the Onondaga at their reservation near Syracuse.

The war-filled history of the 6 branches of the Iroquois league is well known. The Cayuga, at first sympathizers with the French, became British allies only after the battle of Oriskany in 1777, taking on each occasion the side of the stronger master. The following year, they, with the Seneca, made the error of joining in the massacre at the Valley of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. In return General Sullivan led the army of the colonists up the valley of the Mohawk, through the lake country of central New York, and completely devastated the territory, which received the first bitterness of their vengeance. The Cayuga as a nation never recovered from this blow. In the councils of the Iroquois they take a minor part. During the past century, however, in 1861, a Cayuga chieftain of New York, Dr. Peter Wilson, became Grand Sachem of the Iroquois, with the title "De-jits-no-da-wah-hoh."

Both white men and Indians practiced deception, although that of the latter seems to have been in self-defence, as the invaders were treated at first with the greatest respect. Every treaty with the Cayuga was broken

¹ Paper written for the 18th International Congress of Americanists, London 1912.

by force of later events, as they were too weak a band to protect themselves. Dr. Wilson called them "the dupes of fraud, avarice and inhumanity." Those Cayuga who moved to Ohio and intermarried with Shawnee, lost their annuity by the death of their last legal chieftain and the Shawnee claim was disregarded. By the law of female descent, the sons took their mothers' nationality and lost their claim to annuity. Possibly some case of this kind led part of the Cayuga band to claim money, signing as Tuteloos, members of a related nation, who had become tributary to the Iroquois in colonial times.

By United States treaty in 1789, Cayuga territory was reduced to 100 square miles, on Cayuga Lake, which they were to keep forever; but by 1807, poverty had obliged them to sell all but one square mile, called the Conoga Reserve, which also left their possession in 1841, after the departure to Canada of the chief Ojaggetti who made his home there. The Cayuga, however, who migrated to Canada are still a united band, living on Grand River, Ontario, since the beginning of the war of 1812.

The clause on restoration of rights in the treaty signed at Ghent in 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, has been a matter of debate up to the XX century, Lord Pauncefote's note accompanying the Cayuga petition, and Governor Roosevelt's negative reply, are reported, with other facts in New York Senate Document, No. 20, 1899, and Assembly Document 13, for January 10, 1900. Even more up to date is Assembly Document 40, February 20, 1906, relating to Iroquois property rights.

A full record of the many attempts to obtain, from the annuity of \$2300, paid the Cayuga since 1795, a portion for the Canadian Cayuga, is given in the following documents of New York state: Senate Document 64, for 1849, shows a memorial concerning Dr. Peter Wilson's bringing back in July, 1847, the Cayuga persuaded to go to the far west by Dr. Hogeboom; Senate Document 58, 1890, gives his speech before the New York legislature, together with a long account of the cross-examination of many Indian witnesses and their testimony on the present state of their nations; Assembly Document 51 and Senate Document 35, for 1889, are full of data concerning the modern tribes. The only report favorable to payment of the Canadian Cayuga seems to have been given in Assembly Document 165, for March 16, 1849. Many references appear in other volumes, notably Senate Documents 70, 1847; 81, 1853; and 97, 1862; and Assembly Documents, 197, 1846; 55 and 61, 1848; 83, 1851; 26, 1853; 153, 1864; and 128, 1865. Granting this claim would mean payment of three-fourths of their annuity of \$2300 to Canadian Cayuga, who are British subjects; and it has not been granted, as some of these very Indians or their fathers took arms against the United States in the war of 1812.

As a nation the Seneca are 10 times as numerous in New York as the Cayuga, although in Canada their numbers are about equal. That the Seneca did not admit the Cayuga to participation in their land rights is seen in Senate Document 56 for 1853. The curious customs of inheritance among the Iroquois by maternal descent has caused the claims of Cayuga to be taken up by Seneca and Shawnee men who married Cayuga women. Dr. Wilson's death about 1872 took away the most noted of Cayuga chieftains.

He helped them in many legal tangles, petitioned for schools and relief from taxes, and was one of the founders of the Iroquois Agricultural Society, which held its first annual fair at Cattaraugus in October, 1860.

New York in 1786 and 1788 ceded the right to "preëmption of the soil west of Seneca Lake," to Massachusetts, the title thus being disposed of while the Seneca were still in possession, but the civil administration remained with New York. From 1818, legislative records detail the struggle for possession of this territory. This was a large and vague dealing with property which might at some future time come into market, but which at the time held the homes, the hunting forests and the small world of the Seneca kingdom.

Massachusetts, however, soon disposed of these rights to two New Yorkers, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, and they to Robert Morris. The last-named gentleman seems to have conveyed the entire claim to the Holland Land Company, his agent being Samuel Ogden, who appears in 1791 selling the Massachusetts preëmption rights to Herman Leroy and others living in Holland. The Holland Land Company in turn sold it in 1810 to David A. Ogden, probably a relative of Samuel, who purchased it for \$30,000. Mr. Ogden was at times associated with others of the same family name, first Gouverneur Ogden, then with Thomas L. Ogden, and the last finally entered into partnership with Joseph Fellows, who survived them all. In 1806 the United States House of Representatives considered purchasing the Ogden claims in New York, and in 1906 Charles E. Appleby, trustee of these claims, was offered \$200,000, but refused it.

However, the Seneca tribe was unwilling to be shoved westward to other hunting grounds. Part of the tribe are now with others of the Iroquois at Grand River, Ontario, the first emigration occurring about 1813. These, with the St. Regis, who had also had their troubles with the Ogdens, are known as the "Seven Nations of Canada." As early as 1806, the Ogdens endeavored to eject two tenants, who had 999-year leases of the St. Regis Indians, from islands in the St. Lawrence River. Treaties in 1826 and 1838 ceded 197,000 acres of Seneca territory in New York, but the Indians declared the latter treaty to have been obtained by fraud. President Van Buren called the Ogden transaction "a most iniquitous proceeding." The Seneca presented December 18, 1841, a petition, as they were about to be deprived of lands by the Ogdens, and this vigorous action of the agents of the Land Company seems to have produced the idea of the westward migration to consider which councils were called in 1842 and 1846, the latter to prevent it. Whether Dr. Hogeboom was an agent of the Ogdens is unknown to the writer, but his unlucky pilgrimage with 215 Indians to Kansas and Indian Territory left the road strewn with dead. "More than one-half" were "consigned to mother earth," and the condition of the remainder on reaching the borders of St. Louis attracted universal pity.

A compromise was made in 1842 by which the lands at Buffalo Creek, Tonawanda, Cattaraugus and Allegany were released to the Seneca; but the right of preëmption of title is reserved to the Ogden Land Company or its heirs. The Seneca gave up Buffalo Creek, later, and in 1846 the Ogdens

tried to remove them from Tonawanda, and part of Allegany was sold in 1857. But that portion of Cattaraugus reservation, on which the town of Salamanca is built, is only leased by white men from the Seneca nation, as it cannot be sold except to the Ogden Land Company, and the Seneca wish to remain land owners. Even at this date tribal government continues among the Tonawanda Seneca; but they have no western reserve lands, as the Ogdens managed in 1857 to secure the Tonawanda Seneca lands in Kansas, some 7000 acres.

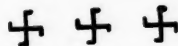
Indians of the various Iroquois nations were induced to emigrate to the west about 1849 by being given land at Green Bay, Wisconsin. This Wisconsin reserve of the Seneca was later exchanged for 1,874,000 acres west of the Missouri, for most of which direct application was made. In 1868 payment was offered for a portion of this at the price of a dollar an acre, making something like \$824,000. About 1890 it became evident that \$2,000,000 was coming to the Seneca. By 1907 there was still due in payment for these valuable Kansas lands the sum of \$118,050.

The Cayuga tribe has also its grievance in regard to land sales, although it does not possess an acre of its own in the United States. By forced sales in 1795 and 1807 it received the annuity of \$2300 as recompense; but within sixteen months, by a land sale in Albany, the state government realized \$257,609 on the Cayuga territory. Many efforts have been made to reimburse the Cayuga nation, in their impoverished condition, for the injustice with which they were treated in this matter, but with no success.

The main body of the Seneca nation has a constitution of its own, accepted in 1847, and revised in 1898. They are reckoned among the "civilized Iroquois," and their tribal census of 3,000 is divided between the New York State reservations and the Canadian one at Grand River, Ontario. The Seneca are still "lords proprietors" of a portion of their ancestral lands. The New York Cayuga, forced to beggary by the conflicting claims of French and British, of England and her colonies, and finally of the United States and her land agents, have lost their lands, but still survive in the dignity of pensioners. Those of the Canadian portion are considered as "pagan" Indians. Possibly the new century may bring a recalculation of our accounts with this portion of mankind, so far behind ourselves in the advantages given by fortune, and from whom so much happiness has been rudely torn by the greed of the conqueror.

GRACE ELLIS TAFT.

New York City.





REAR AND FRONT VIEWS OF A STATUETTE OF DIS PATER, FOUND AT VICHY

GALLO-ROMAN OBJECTS FOUND IN THE "BOURBONNAIS"¹

AMONG some Gallo-Roman objects found in 1908 at Vichy was a limestone statuette about 7 in. high. Concerning this statuette M. le Dr. Chopard says: "It represents an old man, bearded and bent. A large cloak envelopes him. His thighs seem covered with Gallic breeches, or *braye* as the peasants of Auvergne still say in speaking of their pantaloons. The breeches appear to end in leggings. With his left hand, the old man carries a long mallet; in the right a spherical object.

"A tree is represented on the back of his mantle. This attitude and these various attributes recall the statuette, given by Duruy in the large edition of his Roman history, as the representation of Taranus, the god of the mallet.

"Our statuette does not present any difficulties of identification except in 2 particulars.

"1. The left leg is raised below a point of the cloak and rests upon a small barrel. We know that the barrel was already in use in Gaul, while in the Orient wine was put in goat skins and at Rome in large earthen amphoræ. Let us note in passing that the use of the barrel in Gallia Bracchata explains the relative rarity of large jars in our region; they begin to appear only in the valley of the Rhone.

"2. From under the part of the cloak raised, there projects horizontally the end of a receptacle—an urn, amphora or earthen flask.

¹ Translated and slightly condensed for RECORDS OF THE PAST from *L'Homme préhistorique* vol. xi, no. 1, January, 1913, by Helen M. Wright.

"It is more simple to suppose that the sculptor has represented Taranus with more complete attributes than those which we see ordinarily. At the same time that he produces the barrel, Taranus pours out the storm. The upturned gourd does not symbolize that, as the hanging urn of the river divinities symbolize the water which they pour forth.

"With a mallet alone, however large it may be, you can never make a noise. With a mallet striking upon a barrel, you could make considerable noise. The mallet alone is the symbol reduced to its simplest expression. This symbol becomes complete by the juxtaposition of the barrel and mallet.

"This kind of small Gallo-Roman treasure is evidently the remains of a public oratory such as has been found in different parts of the sub-soil of Vichy. In front of it passes a Roman road from which I have seen the lower structure in concrete and cement dug up in Callon Street."

This statue corresponds well to the Dis Pater from these attributes: vase (olla) in the right hand; the mallet in the left; the wolf skin on the shoulders etc.

In connection with the little barrel, we call to mind that statuette in the description of a bas-relief from Toul, given in *Description raisonnée du Musée de Saint-Germain-en-Laye: Bronze figurés de la Gaule Romaine* (by Solomon Reinach).

"Meurthe. A bas-relief from Toul, lost at present, known only by a drawing preserved in the National Library. The god is standing with a dog sniffing 2 pomegranates on the right and 2 casks on the left (stone statue or bas-relief from Scraponne, a monument discovered in the XVIII century and later lost).

"Some of the identifications of this statue are Taranus, Dis Pater, or even Sucellus, the Good Smith. (Renel in *Les Religions de la Gaule avant le Christianisme* from a statue of Dis Pater upon the base of which was found the name of Sucellus). What we want to remember is, in the first place the presence of that modest limestone, in the midst of a Roman pantheon of bronze statues of high art, following the rather barbaric art of this statuette.

"If one compares this rude art with that which directed the sculptor of the statue of Mercury in stone from Volvic, discovered at Lezoux and which is actually under an arcade in the basement of the heart of the Museum at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, he notices, observing the whole proportion, a strong analogy in execution.

"We could infer from this, that, though the Romans imposed their gods which seem to have taken the first place, the ancient gods of Gaul were not abandoned and the Gaulic artists, still imbued with the barbaric art which characterizes the epoch, sculptured, for the use of the Gauls, popular statuettes, made to appeal to their imagination, and that the devotion to these could be approximated by the devotion to popular modern medallions.

"These rustic statuettes, like the barbaric imitation China and the little parish medallions, incarnated, so to speak, for the populace, the expression of their confidence in the gods, and their devotion to them."

This statuette of Dis Pater or Taranus from Vichy should be preserved. It is the property of M. Ferdinand Desbrest of Vichy.

H. CHAPELET.

Paris, France.

BOOK REVIEWS

A SOURCE-BOOK OF ANCIENT HISTORY¹

PROFESSOR BOTSFORD in his *Source-book of Ancient History* presents a large amount of material from a great variety of ancient sources in such form that it is available for the use of students in secondary schools. It may be used to supplement any course in Ancient History, but was prepared with special reference to the author's *History of the Ancient World*.

The value of such a work is not merely in the material placed at the command of the pupil, but in the kind of mental training gained. For, "In text-books the material is so selected and arranged as to train the memory more than any other mental faculty. The sources, on the other hand, while bringing the reader into close, almost personal touch with the individuals and events treated, have the advantage of presenting a body of raw material, on which the mind may exercise itself, especially in discrimination. The selections would be robbed of this value by excessive comment and by the elimination of all obscurities, unfamiliar names and other difficulties. It will be a great advantage to the pupil to learn by experience that, without being able to pronounce every proper name or to clear up every difficulty in a given passage, he may yet extract useful information from it. With no detriment to himself or to others, he may learn, too, at an early age that neither teacher nor author is omniscient." The teacher is warned, however, against allowing the pupil to declare "off-hand opinions on subjects but partially and one-sidedly known."

The volume falls naturally into 3 parts, dealing respectively with *The Oriental Nations*, *Hellas*, and *Rome*. Each is prefaced by a short introduction concerning the sources quoted and a bibliography of such sources. The direct quotations follow, with headings and references in the margin. A few suggestive questions follow each chapter.

In discussing the value of written sources the author says: "We must discriminate between (1) contemporary sources, composed in the period to which they refer, (2) sources later than the period treated. The contemporary writer has the advantage of direct acquaintance with the condition or event or person he describes. His account therefore is always fresher and often more trustworthy than any afterward composed. We must keep in mind, however, that in many cases a later writer is able to take a broader, or more critical, view of a situation, and may in that respect be a more valuable authority. In every instance it is necessary to study the writer in order to determine his worth as a source."

H. M. W.

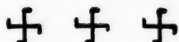
¹ *A Source-Book of Ancient History*. By George Willis Botsford, Ph.D., Professor of History in Columbia University, and Lillie Shaw Botsford. Pp. x, 594. \$1.30 net. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST DESCRIPTIVE OF ROMANO-BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN¹

ARTHUR H. LYELL has compiled a list of the descriptive material on the Romano-British remains in Great Britain. Although this work is of more interest to British archæologists, yet there is a valuable suggestion to us since there are several archæological lists which should be prepared for this country. It is the author's hope that this list may enable the student of the future to "easily obtain all available information regarding any excavated site. The List may also serve 2 other purposes: either to prevent needless excavations on sites that have been exhaustively explored or on the other hand to stimulate the thorough exploration and planning of sites hitherto only imperfectly investigated."

Such a bibliographical list of our mounds and earth works would be invaluable.

F. B. W.



EDITORIAL NOTES

CORNER STONE OF OLD TOWN HALL AT HULL, ENGLAND.

When the old Town Hall at Hull was demolished a few months ago, the coins from the corner stone were removed to the Wilberforce Museum. The same stone was used later as the corner stone for the new Guildhall of Hull.

THE PILTDOWN SKULL GIVEN TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"The Piltdown skull was formally presented to the Trustees of the British Museum at their meeting on February 22, when Mr. C. Dawson gave a short description of it and of the associated specimens and restoration. The skull will shortly be placed on view in the large hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington."

GREEK COIN FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—A Greek coin is reported as found at Freshwater, on the Isle of Wight. British Museum authorities pronounce it "struck at Syracuse of Timoleon *circa* 345-317 B.C. Head of Zeus Eleutherios. The reverse is obliterated but at one time it had ΕΤΡΑΚΟΕΙΩΝ (Thunderbolt.)"

PURPOSE OF "KOLHONS" FROM BŒOTIA.—Prof. R. M. Burrows after examining about 400 "kolhons" from Bœotia offers a new theory as to their use. Archæologists have considered them as drinking vessels, but Professor Burrows points out that the rim is so fashioned as to make the vessel unspillable. He considers them not drinking vessels but lamps with floating wicks. If so the Bœotian lamp differed from the so-called Attic lamp from which the so-called Roman lamp with leaning wick was developed.

¹ *A Bibliographical List Descriptive of Romano-British Architectural Remains in Great Britain.* By Arthur H. Lyell, M.A., F.S.A. Pp. xii, 156. Cambridge: University Press. 1912.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS BENEATH THE VIMINAL. In the course of the construction of the new structure for the Department of Interior at Rome the Viminal is being demolished thus bringing to light whatever antiquities have been hidden by it. Certain remains of halls and galleries of thermal character have been found. At least five acres have been uncovered. A circular chamber surrounded by niches and columns of African marble was found; on the pavement was a crouching Venus of Parian marble.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES—The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries is the oldest provincial society in England for the study of antiquities. In February of this year the Society celebrated its rooth anniversary. The Society has had many distinguished members, but the thing which has contributed most to the success of the organization is the wealth of local material to arouse interest. The region has been the fighting ground of contending armies from Roman times through the various invasions.

ANCIENT MOSAIC FOUND NEAR ARLES, FRANCE.—In November, 1912, a mosaic was uncovered in the place de la Major at Trinquetaille near Arles. It will probably be removed to the Musée Lapidaire at Arles. Several small objects of bronze were found with it among them weighing scales, a lamp and a statuette of a gladiator. The latter is about 12 in. high and stands in an attitude of attack, though his visor is raised. "Covering his body with the shield on his left arm he looks for an opening to bring his adversary down with a stroke of the sword in his right, the square set figure showing in its artistic treatment a good deal of vigor and animation."

ROCK PAINTINGS IN TUNIS.—Rock paintings of an interesting kind in the south region of Tunis are described by M. Henri Roux and published in the *Revue Tunisienne*. One of these was noticed on a rock wall in the Djebel Bliji and it represents very likely a combat of men in conventional drawing and animals which it is difficult to identify. The age of this painting raises quite a controversy among scientists and some think that it is contemporary with the Berber civilization, that is intermediate between the stone age and the age of metals. According to this idea it belongs in the last part of the neolithic period. But M. Roux wishes to place it at a more ancient epoch and class it in the middle or first part of the neolithic period it being due to a civilization which is more ancient than the Berbers and M. Gobert also thinks that it is the work of negroid people to whom are due the flints of the neolithic age found in North Africa.

—*Scientific American*.

A NEW LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF PREHISTORIC MOUNDS AND VILLAGE SITES IN OHIO.—The General Assembly of Ohio on April 19, 1913 enacted a law by which the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society and kindred state societies will have the right of way in the matter of archæological research in the state. By the terms of this

law "Any incorporated association or society maintained by and operating for and on behalf of the state of Ohio, having for its purpose the preservation of prehistoric monuments or the exploration or examination of such prehistoric monuments . . . for educational and scientific purposes . . . may acquire and hold any real estate in the state of Ohio which is the site of a prehistoric mound, earth or stone works or prehistoric village site." If necessary such an association "may acquire such real-estate by proceedings in a proper court in the manner provided by law for the appropriation of private property by a municipal corporation of this state."

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART—In a paper on *Aspects of Earliest Christian Art at Rome* read by Prof. Percy Gardner before the Society for the promotion of Roman Studies (London) the author pointed out that art was continuous from pagan to Christian times. Probably the first artists for the Christians were pagans who did not understand the meaning of their paintings. In the I century 2 noticeable tendencies in art were the introduction of rural scenes with nymphs and Erotes and the association of scenes from mythology having no close relation to one another. These tendencies continued into Christian art in the catacombs and on sarcophagi. Erotes and personifications were introduced, but Christian symbols were added. Orpheus also appeared, but with doubtful significance. In place of mythological tales, scenes from the Old and New Testaments were used. The scenes were often much abridged; old schemes with new meaning were used. On the surface nearly all the scenes portrayed have reference to deliverance from danger or death. Some seem to refer to actual persecution; others more generally to the future life. Baptism is alluded to by symbol; the type of the Eucharist is taken from the Greek sepulchral banquet.

ORIGIN OF THE STONE CULT

MENHIRS ARE STATUES OF GODS.—We know that in the medical pilgrimages which have for their object some debris from the prehistoric megaliths, 2 facts, which are derived from one another, are always mentioned, the touch of the patient upon the stone, and the production and absorption of a powder, obtained by scraping or picking the megalith. For example, the Foot of St. Roch, in Vendée.

These 2 operations have persisted when the stone had been replaced by a statue of a saint (in wood or plaster). Here are 2 examples: at Appeville (Eure), there is a saint, a healer, called Millefort. The base of the statue is of plaster; they scrape it and 2 large hollows like cups have resulted. From this they obtain a plaster powder which they make children swallow. At Bouillant (Oise), they touch the linen of the sick upon the statue of St. Guinefort.

The facts can be explained only if the rocks and stones have been, at a given time, transformed into gods; that is to say, considered as true statues of gods. One could trace the series back to the rough menhirs through the statue menhirs and the block statues.—[Translated from *L'Homme préhistorique*, March, 1912, p. 102.]

SITE OF ROMAN VILLA AT PARIS.—In the course of work on the Metropolitan railway system of Paris the workmen, at a depth of nearly 5 ft., in front of number 6 rue Gay-Lussac, recently discovered a rubble wall of very durable material, cut by a drain, covered with a Roman layer. The whole width of the bottom of the drain, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., is covered by flag-stones.

Upon referring to the grand plan of Gallo-Roman Paris according to the restoration of Vacquer, we recognize that we have found here the site of one of the rich Parisian villas of the late Gallo-Roman period, built upon the south side of the hill of St. Genevieve.

This brings to mind that sumptuous house of which numerous traces have been found previously in these quarters, notably 20 years ago, when the Luxembourg station was built. The villa, which was found with opening upon the rue Gay-Lussac, above the boulevard St. Michel, says M. Marcel Poëte, in the *Enfance de Paris*, comprised more than 20 rooms; in the center was the large atrium, upon which opened the piscina. The house was heated by a hypocaust, installed in the basement; the water conduits circulated in all the rooms. The wall was formed of pink cement and black marble.—[Translated from *L'Homme Préhistorique*, March 1912, p. 102].

HEATING ARRANGEMENTS OF AN ANCIENT ROMAN VILLA IN ENGLAND.—In an interesting paper on the *Heating and Ventilating Arrangements at the Ancient Roman Villa, Chedworth, Gloucester*, Mr. John Jeffreys described the building as originally one story high, built of limestone with a concrete floor supported on pillars about 2 ft. apart and 3 ft. high. At one end of this shallow basement the heating furnace still exists, approached by outside steps. "The furnace, constructed for burning logs, consists of a long flat table, breast high, with enclosed sides and open ends on which probably iron or pottery supports were placed to carry the fuel. Nothing of the kind, however, remains at the present time, although the skill of their artificers in working in metal is shown by the number of iron utensils for domestic use, articles of cutlery, etc., found on the site."

When the fire was burning, heat and smoke pervaded the whole space under the floor, warming it and the pillars. No smoke shaft appears anywhere, and no hollow spaces in the external walls for the passage of heated gases. But on the 4 sides are holes in the outside walls which probably afforded egress for the smoke. "In the internal walls of the principal rooms are vertical flues made of pottery communicating with the smoke chamber in the basement and having inlets to the rooms, the use of which is conjectural, theories hitherto advanced concerning the use of these inlets being unsatisfactory, for the reason that if they had been left open when the fire was alight, smoke would have found its way into the rooms."

It is suggested "that the flues were used only at night, the inlets to the rooms being closed while the furnace was alight during the day, when the family would be frequently engaged in out-of-doors avocations. With the approach of evening the fire would be allowed to die out, by which time the floor and pilæ would be sufficiently heated to retain enough warmth to last

through the night, when the openings in the external walls, previously described, would automatically act as inlets for fresh air, which, warmed by contact with the heated pilæ and floor, would enter the rooms through the flues in the internal walls, so affording ventilation as well as warmth."

EXCAVATION OF A ROMAN TOWN ON THE SEVERN.—Before the Society of Antiquaries (London) on April 10 Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox read a report of excavations which were carried on last summer at the Roman town of Wroxeter, on the east side of the Severn. The area within the walls is 170 acres. About 2 acres were excavated near the center of the town, where 4 large houses facing a street were uncovered. This street seemed to be one of the main roads of the town and a direct continuation of the Watling Street which ran from the southeast of England through London and the Midlands.

"Although all the buildings found last year differed considerably, yet the general arrangement was similar. They appeared to have been large shops, with dwelling-rooms at the back and wooden or stone verandas or porticoes in front, under which ran a continuous pathway parallel to the street. The buildings had undergone many alterations during the period of the Roman occupation, which lasted for upwards of 400 years. One house showed as many as 5 distinct constructions, which had been superimposed one on the other. In connection with the houses were 5 wells, all of them stone lined and with an average depth of about 12 ft. One well was complete, with coping stones and stone trough, and appeared as it did when in use in Roman times."

Among the many small objects found were engraved gems from rings, brooches, portions of 2 small statuettes of Venus and one of Juno Lucina and a small pewter statuette of Victory. One of the most interesting finds was a circular bronze disk with a device in different colored enamels of an eagle holding a fish. It seems to be unique among objects from the Roman period in Britain.

There was a great variety of pottery; over 300 pieces bearing the potter's name. Between 200 and 300 coins ranging from Claudius to Gratian (41 A.D. to 383 A.D) were found. The site seems to have been inhabited from the earliest days of the Roman conquest. Its first occupation must have been a military one. The situation would have made it an excellent base against the turbulent tribes of Wales, which gave the Romans so much trouble.

The town appears to have been one of the largest Romano-British centers. In fact, it is the largest that can be nearly entirely excavated, for no large modern town has been built over it.

It is expected that further work will be done the coming summer.

PROFESSOR BINGHAM AND THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT.—During the last few months there has been considerable in the daily press regarding the treatment of the Yale Scientific Expedition to Peru, by the Peruvian government. The following letter from Professor Bingham to the editor of *Peru To-day*, and the editorial on it, which ap-

peared in the March issue of *Peru To-day* gives the position of both sides and will correct some of the misleading impressions which some of the reports have given.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 12, 1913.

DEAR MR. NOEL:

Thank you for sending me the copy of *Peru To-Day* with your editorial on the Yale Scientific Expedition. I have not been properly quoted in the papers, and I am very much obliged to you for giving me the benefit of your doubt in this matter. I have no criticism to make of the Peruvian government for listening to the protests of the Historical Institution against the granting of exclusive privileges. As I stated in my letter to *El Comercio*, which was printed in full about the middle of November, we did not seek or desire an exclusive concession. I am very glad that you can say that our help in the work of archæological investigations was appreciated. The only action of the government which I did not like, and which did seem to me both unjust and unfair, was their putting in the decree which allowed us to take our collections from the country, a warning that we should not "mutilate" or destroy the architectural monuments of Peru "in the slightest particular." And furthermore, the statement that we should not be allowed to explore after the first of December. Considering all that we had been trying to do to restore and protect Peru's wonderful architectural monuments, and, considering that our explorations have tended to aid Peru in her gigantic task of making topographical maps of the lesser known parts of her territory, these two clauses did seem very much in the nature of a gratuitous insult. Had we been careless in our work of excavating we should have deserved the extreme cautionary clause warning us not to mutilate in the slightest particular, and if our explorations had been carried on for a selfish purpose with secret commercial ends in view, it might have been good policy to have told us to stop our explorations on a given date, but to go to the length of instructing the local government officers publicly to see to it that not only our excavations, but our explorations must stop, implied a very serious criticism of our manner of work, and of our objects, which I believe was uncalled for and undeserved.

There was nothing to give us, or anyone else, the right to stigmatize the attitude of the government, so far as the concession for future work went, as unjust and unfair, and as I said in the beginning, any newspaper articles which you have seen which quote me as saying anything of that nature are unauthorized and false, and I thank you for being unwilling to believe them.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed). HIRAM BINGHAM.

J. V. Noel, Esq.,
Peru To-Day.
Lima, Peru.

EDITORIAL IN "PERU TODAY"

We are inclined to agree with Professor Bingham, in the letter which we print elsewhere, that the wording of the decree which allowed the Yale Scientific Expedition to take a collection of Peruvian antiquities from the country, was unnecessarily severe but at the same time we do not think that there was any deliberate intention on the part of the Peruvian government, or any of its officials to cast any reflection on the splendid work of Professor Bingham and his coöperators. We have not made any enquiries as to how the decree was prepared. Whoever wrote it, was evidently not familiar with the splendid work of the Yale Scientific Expedition, and what it had done for Peru. In any event, we know that President Billinghurst has more than once indicated his desire to help this good cause.

He found himself, however, at the beginning of his administration, confronted with a powerful protest against the granting of exclusive privileges, and decided to postpone the question until the next Congress, issuing the decree, the terms of which Professor Bingham objected to.

